

The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

Entered as Second-Class matter at the Santa Fe Post Office.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Daily, per week, by carrier	25
Daily, per month, by carrier	1.00
Daily, per month, by mail	1.00
Daily, three months, by mail	2.50
Daily, six months, by mail	4.50
Daily, one year, by mail	7.50
Weekly, per month	25
Weekly, per quarter	75
Weekly, per six months	1.00
Weekly, per year	2.00

The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every office in the Territory and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

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Wanted.—One cent a word each insertion. Local.—Ten cents per line each insertion. Reading Local.—Preferred position.—Twenty-five cents per line each insertion. Displayed.—Two dollars an inch, single column, per month in Daily. One dollar an inch, single column, in either English or Spanish Weekly. Additional prices and particulars given on receipt of copy of matter to be inserted.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.

BETWEEN tax dodgers in many of the counties and hoodluming county officials in San Miguel county, the territorial and county tax collections are in a very precarious and unsafe condition.

A LOUISVILLE banker skipped out recently with a large sum of money belonging to the bank's depositors. But he was considerate and kind. He left a letter asking the forgiveness of the swindled depositors.

The nominations of Messrs. W. J. Mills and J. R. McFie as chief justice and associate justice of the Territorial supreme court, respectively, will be confirmed during the coming week. When you see it in the NEW MEXICAN, it is so.

The middle of the road Populists announce to the country, that they will keep in the middle of the road. That means they are open for a bid and will sell out as they did during the last presidential campaign.

THE NEW MEXICAN is under obligations to its esteemed contemporaries for the use of the biographical sketch of Judge W. J. Mills, that appeared in these columns and specially to those that gave the NEW MEXICAN due credit. Small favors like giving credit are cordially appreciated by this paper.

GOVERNOR OTERO proposes to take some severe measures at an early date looking toward compelling boards of county commissioners and collectors to do their duty in the matter of tax collections. Under the law, the governor has ample powers to act, especially in the cases of collectors, who are derelict or dishonest.

UTAH is to have two more beet sugar factories and these are to be erected during the present year. New Mexico offers a far more favorable and profitable field for the erection of beet sugar factories, than does Utah. Capital for such enterprises should be turned this way and when the tide is once turned, there will be no stemming it.

GOVERNOR OTERO receives on an average about a dozen letters a day asking for information concerning New Mexico, the chances for investing money and the like. All these letters receive prompt attention. Certainly New Mexico is attracting more attention than ever before and plenty of good times are in store for this territory, and that within the next few years.

The newspaper men of the territory are not faring badly under the present administration. Messrs. James A. Carruth, of East Las Vegas, editor of the Examiner, and E. H. Salazar, of Las Vegas, editor of El Independiente, have been appointed postmasters in their respective towns. Both offices pay very well. To those who know what is going on, Governor Otero's work is very plainly discernible in these appointments. It may be that Governor Otero has no influence in Washington, as some of his opponents assert, but facts speak stronger than words or opinions, and the facts indicate very clearly, that his recommendations certainly have weight in Washington. From a political standpoint both appointments are very good indeed. From an official and business standpoint they are also good, as the new appointees, in the opinion of this journal, will make competent, painstaking and efficient postmasters and therefore all is well that ends well.

SAYS THE ALBUQUERQUE CITIZEN: A few days ago the NEW MEXICAN was patting Delegate Ferguson on the back for his interest in Santa Fe—that of introducing a bill to locate the capital of New Mexico at Santa Fe permanently. The same paper is now crying the other way, according to the following clipping from its columns:

Delegate Ferguson's bill, providing for the location and construction of a large military post at or near Albuquerque is not meeting with spontaneous enthusiasm or wild approval or complete satisfaction on the part of the people of New Mexico.

Our esteemed contemporary does not seem to understand the NEW MEXICAN's position, regarding Delegate Ferguson, or does not wish to understand it. The NEW MEXICAN proposes to give the delegate full credit, wherever his acts are considered proper and for the best interests of the territory, as for instance in the case of his bill for the location of the capital at Santa Fe. On the other hand, when the delegate's acts are considered improper and not for the good of the territory or simply political buncombe, the NEW MEXICAN proposes to say so and to oppose them. The bill for the location of a military post is political buncombe, pure and simple.

The New England Cotton Strike.

At the present time 150 cotton mills in the New England states are closed because of a strike, and 125,000 spinners and weavers are idle. This condition has been brought about by a cut in wages paid to operatives, averaging something over 10 per cent.

At the time the reduction was announced, it was alleged that the building of cotton factories in the south and the utilization of the cheap labor in that section had brought the price of cotton cloths down to a point where the New England manufacturers, in order to meet these new conditions and this competition, were compelled, in self-protection, to reduce expenses, and the sympathies of the entire country went out to the mill owners in the east. Subsequent developments, however, have revealed an altogether different state of affairs.

According to the reports of managers of the mills which have reduced the wage scale, the average dividend paid in 1896 was 16 per cent, while the presidents, secretaries and treasurers of the companies were paid enormous salaries. If these reports are true, which they undoubtedly are, southern competition had no material effect upon the profits of the New England cotton cloth manufacturers and there is no apparent reason for the reduction of wages.

The average earnings of spinners and weavers under the new scale just gone into effect is placed at \$8 a week for 11 hours' work per day. Truly a magnificent sum, when the expense of living in the east is taken into consideration. Three rooms on the second floor of a tenement house, owned by the companies operating the mills, rent for \$1.50 a week; meat, butter, eggs and milk command a higher price even than they do in New Mexico, and everything else, with the exception, perhaps, of clothing and fuel, is in the same proportion. It is no wonder that the bread earners refuse to work for such wages.

Judging from all that can be learned from reliable sources, the deplorable condition of the workers in the cotton mills in the east is the direct result of the grasping greed of the owners. The situation seems to be another case of killing the goose that laid the golden egg, and the near future will convince the capitalists who have caused the trouble of their own foolishness. The sympathies of the people in the country will be with the strikers so long as they conduct the fight in an orderly, law-abiding manner, and the buyers of cottons will transfer their custom to the southern mills permanently. Then, when all the difficulties have been adjusted and the mills again started the trade will be gone, and a reduction of profits in the selling price of products will be necessary in order to find customers. The mill owners deserve no sympathy, but the spinners and weavers do.

A Bitter Enemy of Trusts.

Governor Pingree, of Michigan, poses as the implacable and bitter enemy of trusts, as a strong free silver man, as the greatest friend the poor man has within the borders of this broad land, and as a horny-handed son of toil, who seems luxury and who lives with the greatest frugality and economy. And the following is a description of the plain and simple home occupied by the great reformer and alleged friend of the people, as given by a newspaper man in a recent interview with Pingree:

"The air was heavy with the perfume of flowers. The walls were hung in red and gold, giving a warm tone to the room. The library, which opens to the east, has hundreds of handsomely bound volumes. Here and there are rare articles of bric-a-brac, fine old Dresden ware and priceless relics gathered by the governor in all quarters of the globe. The north parlor is magnificent. The ceiling is of a light, delicate tint, over which wander vines of gold. In the carpet is a reflection of the ceiling, with the vines blossoming in soft crimson shades. The upholstery is of rare tapestry and silk, with frames of white and gold."

And this is the way this plain, simple man lives: "Governor Pingree is an epicure. All the dainty foods in the markets are found on his table, a special brand of cigars is made for him and only the rarest wines are poured for him."

And here is described how he dresses: "Pingree becomes most interesting, as the prince of dandies. Beau Brummel never had a more complete wardrobe than is his, coming from a Fifth avenue tailor in New York. His clothing is not loud, but rich. His underclothing is of the finest silk, made especially for him. In everything save in the reputation to the contrary he is a dandy—the swiftest in the metropolis of Michigan. His bathtub is of ivory, with silver trimmings, the floor is in mosaics and the most wonderful of frescoes decorate the side walls and ceilings. A stained glass window to the east of the room lets in the early morning sunlight, showing the rainbow."

And still Governor Pingree remains the true and unalloyed friend of the people and thinks that the Republican party, which elected him to office, is damned forever and goes about the country making speeches against that party, its policy and its members.

Small But Ever Ready.

Members of congress have begun the favorite pastime of American statesmen: Criticizing the United States army. Of course no organization, be it civic or military, is so perfect but some flaw may be found, but Mr. McClellan, congressman from New York, goes into ecstasies over the inefficiency of Uncle Sam's little standing army.

The leading points made against the army are that it is expensive, that it is top-heavy as to officers, that it has somewhere some gold lace about it, and that it is too small to be of service, and also too large for the safety of the liberties of the country. Mr. McClellan's idea is that it is obsolete, inefficient and that its general features are those of an army of the seventeenth century.

It will probably be this last charge by Mr. McClellan which—considering its source—will most excite attention, and

it can hardly fail to cause a feeling of profound disappointment. The general impression has been that every effort has been made to keep our army up to the latest standard of military knowledge and equipment, and that in his time one of the most zealous laborers to that end was Mr. McClellan's distinguished father, who, in the old days, visited Europe with other officers to bring thence the latest idea respecting the organization of armies and the conduct of modern warfare. Mr. McClellan's father, it will be remembered, was an eminent graduate of the United States military academy at West Point, which is still maintained, as it has been, almost from the beginning of our government, which has been pronounced by foreign military authorities the finest military school in the world, and which furnishes the larger number of officers for our army. It is certainly humiliating to be told that an army, which has had the advantage of the organized talents of the late General George B. McClellan and a long line of educated officers from West Point, is still 200 years behind, and in its drill, discipline and equipment is an army of the seventeenth century.

The inevitable conclusion, based on Mr. McClellan's criticisms, is that further appropriations for the benefit of our regular army would be useless. If what has been done has failed to bring the army up to within less than 200 years of modern times, where is the incentive to further expenditures? If, as is to be inferred from Mr. McClellan's observations, our army is still using Queen Anne muskets, with smooth bore six and nine-pounders as its artillery, where is the use of attempted re-organization?

The same exclamation of "What's the use?" comes in after Mr. McClellan's observations on the general situation, which cause disheartening reflections, not on the army so much as on the country. If the United States has no cavalry horses, if a country which manufactures powder in immense quantities, is out of ammunition for its army, if a country which supplies European armies with improved weapons is unable to furnish its own army with anything but firelocks, lances and cross-bows, after the fashion of the seventeenth and preceding centuries, why should the United States further attempt the hopeless task of maintaining a military establishment?

These conclusions are forced upon us unless we accept the sad alternative of believing that Mr. McClellan has been talking nonsense, and that the United States, contrary to his assertions, has a very good regular army, small, it is true, because the people of the United States are and always have been opposed to a large standing army, but, nevertheless a well-drilled and well-equipped army, officered by men trained and instructed in their profession, an army ready, able and willing in the present as it has been in the past to perform whatever duty may fall to its lot.

Hope This Will Prove True.

The Republicans of Colfax county are in good condition to elect their ticket next fall if care is taken in selecting candidates. It is none to early to discuss the matter.—Raton Range.

The Capital Location Bill Should Pass.

Delegate Ferguson's bill to permanently locate the capital of New Mexico at Santa Fe has been favorably reported by the house committee on territories and will doubtless become a law if the senate has time to pass it. It will take the location of the capital out of territorial politics and relieve each legislature of a lot of annoyance. The matter of capital removal has been a bone of contention for years.—Roswell Record.

The New Chief Justice.

The appointment of W. J. Mills to be chief justice of New Mexico, which was announced yesterday, has been expected for several weeks. In fact it has been known for quite a while that the president had decided upon his appointment before congress met. Mr. Mills was for a long time a resident of Las Vegas, has practiced law here for years and is thoroughly conversant with the laws and customs of the territory and will make a No. 1 man for the post. A former resident here, he has a host of friends who are glad to welcome him back. Socially, the judge and his wife are an acquisition to the city. The Examiner extends its best wishes to the new chief justice.—Las Vegas Examiner.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

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Can be had by applying at this office. It is full of interesting descriptions of the mineral, agricultural, horticultural and all the varied resources of New Mexico. Just the thing to send any one inquiring about or interested in the territory. Price 10 cents, wrapped and mailed for 11 cents.

No Theory Here.

The greatest claims for S.S.S. (Swift's Specific) are made by those whom it has cured, and after all the most valuable reputation is one which is given by those who speak from experience. We could publish a page of what we claim S.S.S. will do, but the people prefer to read of what it has done, and hence we give the testimony of reputable, well-known people in different parts of the country, who gladly tell of how S.S.S. has cured them of blood diseases, after trying other treatment in vain.

No wonder S.S.S. has such staunch friends. The experience of those who take it to-day will be the same as of those who twenty years ago found it the only cure. Blood diseases are obstinate, and cannot be cured by one medicine in a dozen which claims to cure them; so when S.S.S. is taken with satisfactory results, after a disappointing experience with other remedies, it is not strange that it has grateful friends by the score.



MR. WILLIAM SOWERS.

Mr. William Sowers, of Bradford, Ohio, was cured by S.S.S. ten years ago of a severe blood poison, and writes that to this day no sign of the dreadful disease has ever returned. He says:

"I had a terrible blood disease which is considered incurable, and was treated for a long time by the best physicians, but they did me no good. The disease seemed to get a firmer hold on me, and attacked my tongue and throat, which were soon full of vile ulcers."

"I changed doctors several times, and afterwards took nearly every blood remedy on the market, without the slightest benefit. After five years of treatment which did me no good whatever, I was induced to try S.S.S. This remedy proved itself equal to the case, for in a few months I was entirely cured and my skin was perfectly clear and smooth. I could hardly believe that the cure was permanent, but ten years have elapsed and no sign of the disease has yet appeared."

S.S.S. is a sure cure for Cancer, Catarrh, Contagious Blood Poison, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, and all other blood diseases, which other remedies have no effect whatever upon. It is

Purely Vegetable

and is the only blood remedy which is guaranteed to contain no mercury, potash or other harmful mineral. S.S.S. is sold by all druggists.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases will be mailed free to all who address Swift's Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Time For Action.

"It's much more comfortable," said the slightly haughty young actor, "to be permanently located. I spent only ten weeks on the road last season."

Mr. Stormington Barnes looked at him suspiciously and then inquired, "Which kind—railroad or turnpike?"—Washington Star.

Always Full.

Mr. Jaggs (at breakfast)—I told you I only wanted a half cup of coffee, and you've filled it full. Don't you know the meaning of half full?

Mrs. Jaggs—Not in your case.—Chicago News.



"M. le commissaire, my husband is crazy. He threatens to kill me. He should be confined."

"Nothing can be done as yet, madame, but if he should chance to kill you I assure you you shall have ample satisfaction."—Le Journal Amusant.

How He Judged.

Lender—Borrow must be a champion bowler. Dwell—What makes you think so? Lender—The number of "ten" strikes he makes.—New York Journal.

Zero—Zero.

Professor—When an irresistible force comes into contact with an immovable body, what is the result? Pupil—Neither side scores.—New York Press.

Uncle Eben's Wisdom.

"No man," said Uncle Eben, "kin be puffed. But it's only by tryin' ter be so dat most ob us kin manage ter keep middlin' respectable."—Washington Star.

The Irish of It.

Patsy—Bedad, sorr, the prettiest part of England is Oireland.—Pick Me Up.

Chopin.

Perfection forward she sprang And hit the piano a bang. And when asked what she played, As in pity she said, With a smile condescending, "Chopin."—Detroit Journal.

SOCIETIES.

Montezuma Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication first Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. F. S. DAVIS, W. M. J. R. BRADY, Secretary.

Santa Fe Chapter No. 1, R. A. M. Regular convocation second Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. JAMES R. BRADY, H. P. ARTHUR SELIGMAN, Secretary.

Santa Fe Commandery No. 1, K. T. Regular convocation fourth Monday in each month at Masonic Hall at 7:30 p. m. MAX. FLOER, E. C. ADDISON WALKER, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.

PARADISE LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, 120 N. G. H. W. STEVENS, Recording Secretary.

CENTENNIAL ENCAMPMENT No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular communication the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall; visiting patriarchs welcome. THOMAS A. GOODWIN, C. P. A. F. EARLEY, Scribe.

MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows' hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. TURESSA NEWELL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

AZTLAN LODGE No. 3, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' hall, San Francisco street. Visiting brothers welcome. NATE GOLDORF, N. G. A. F. EARLEY, Secretary.

K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. of P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Casino hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C. LEE MUEHLSTEIN, K. of R. & S.

INSURANCE.

S. E. LANKARD, Insurance Agent, Office, Griffin Building, Palace avenue. Represents the largest companies doing business in the territory of New Mexico, in both life, fire and accident insurance.

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EDWARD L. BARTLETT, Lawyer, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Office in Catron Block.

CHAS. F. EASLEY, (Late Secretary General.) Attorney at Law, Santa Fe, N. M. Land and mining business a specialty.

E. A. FISKE, Attorney and Counselor at Law, P. O. Box 7, Santa Fe, New Mexico. Practices in Supreme and all District Courts of New Mexico.

T. F. CONWAY, W. A. HAWKINS, CONWAY & HAWKINS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Silver City, New Mexico. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care.

A. B. RENNEHAN, Attorney at Law, Practices in all Territorial Courts, Commissioner Court of Claims. Collections and title searching. Rooms 2 and 3 Spiegelberg Block.

THE SEVENTH Beet Sugar factory in the United States was erected at Eddy, New Mexico, in 1896, and made its first "campaign," beginning November 15th, 1896, and closing February 15th, 1897.

THE CONTENT OF "SUGAR in the beet" of the crop grown in the Eddy and Roswell sections of the valley has proven to be more uniformly high than any other part of the United States.

FORTUNATELY the land is blessed with just the fertility to produce high grade beets, and

MORE FORTUNATELY the Peos Irrigation and Improvement Co. and the Roswell Land and Water Co. have an irrigation system of great magnitude, covering a vast body of the BEST SUGAR BEET lands on earth. The water is applied to the crop WHEN NEEDED.

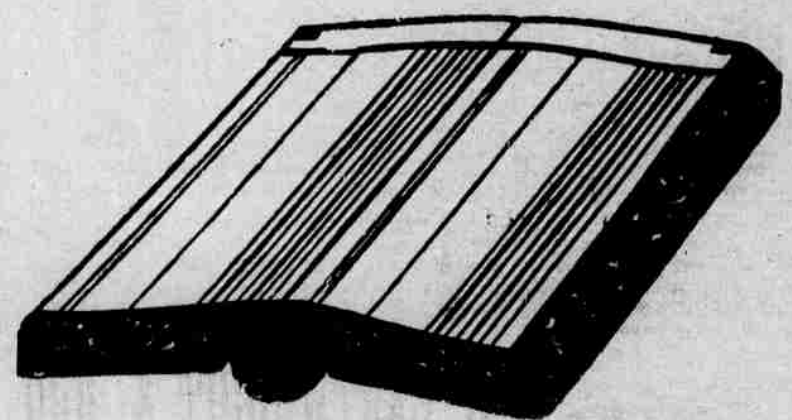
FEE SUN SHINES more hours in the Eddy and Roswell sections, New Mexico, than in any other section of the west.

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All kinds of Rough and Finished Lumber; Texas Flooring at the lowest Market Price; Windows and Doors. Also carry on a general Transfer Business and deal in Hay and Grain.

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184 separate analysis, chiefly earload lots, showed AN AVERAGE of 17.01 per cent sugar in beet; 84.1 per cent purity.

THIS REMARKABLE RESULT was accomplished by raw farmers, unacquainted with the culture of beet root, on new land and under very trying circumstances, as the factory was not started until May, and a majority of the acreage was planted between JUNE 1st and AUGUST 10th.

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THE ONLY THING left to be cleared that the Peos Valley has not on hand is abundance in PEOPLE. We need thrifty farmers; 500 heads of families each on a 60-acre farm.

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